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Comment on the proposed conservation of the name *Loris* E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1796 (Mammalia, Primates)

(Case 2953; see BZN 51: 332–335; 52: 193)

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Our application to conserve the generic name *Loris* E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1796 for the slender loris, co-authored also by the late John E. Hill, was published in December 1994. We recorded that the type species of the genus is *Lemur tardigradus* Linnaeus, 1758. One of us (C.P.G.) had seen the stuffed specimen of *L. tardigradus* in the Linnaeus House in Uppsala and we accepted (para. 4) this as original type material. Wallin (1991, p. 71 and 1994, p. 47), however, recorded the Uppsala specimen as 'Not type' and has noted (in litt., September 1997) that it was a post-Linnaeus addition to the Linnaean collection.

The species *L. tardigradus* was originally described (under the heading '*Simia acauda* ...') by Linnaeus (1746, reprinted in Linnaeus, 1749) on a complete specimen but Linnaeus recorded (1746, p. 3; 1749, p. 279) that the specimen in the Uppsala Museum at the time was a skull ('*Hujus tantum Cranium in museo habetur*'). Linnaeus's (1758) description of *L. tardigradus* referred to Ray (1693), Seba (1734), Linnaeus's (1748) *Systema Naturae* Ed. 6, and Linnaeus's (1754) *Museum Adolphi Friderici*. The last included a reference to the work of 1749 (p. 279). The specimen currently in the Zoological Museum in Uppsala is a complete, dry specimen and Löwegren (1952, p. 327) produced evidence that this had been an exchange for the original skull by C.P. Thunberg (Linnaeus's successor at the University of Uppsala). The skull may still be present in the osteological collections of the Museum but there are no means of indentifying it.